

# THE STAMP JOURNAL.

FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

Vol. IV.

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No. 43

## Programme of the Paris Congress.

### FIRST SECTION.

FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL—THEIR COLONIES—  
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8. The first series of the stamps of Peru. Stamps of the Pacific Company; list of the stamps and essays.
9. Re-impressions of the first two series of Confederation and of the Argentine Republic.
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11. The stamps of Corrientes; what is to be thought of the later varieties.

#### SIXTH SECTION.

##### GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. By what means can the trade in counterfeit stamps be broken up?
2. Of the relations of Philatelic Societies among themselves.
3. What are the points of study in stamps to which particular attention should be paid? Point out what have been omitted from M. Bosredon's "Series of Questions."
4. Of the colors of stamps from a physical point of view. Classing them within limits, comparing those that are similar.
5. Of the colors of stamps from their chemical relations. Of the transformations which can be explained by this knowledge.
6. Of the necessity of the study of Oriental characters, for the knowledge of value, the use of the stamps and the country of origin.
7. What stamps is it rational to collect?
8. Of the utility of Philatelic Bibliographies for each country.
9. Should the names Philately and Philatelic be preserved?

The preceding questions are indicated as meriting the particular attention of amateurs, who can, however, submit other subjects the nature of which they believe will interest the Congress.

#### "Found—A Mare's Nest."

We had intended to write a magnificent introduction to what we are about to transcribe from the columns of our esteemed contemporary, *The Philatelic Monthly*, but a thermometer at 82° is too much for us. It must have had its effect on our well-beloved friend, as witness the following from his July number

"The editor of THE STAMP JOURNAL disputes our claim to be the first to chronicle the envelope stamp illustrated in *The Monthly* for May, and indeed endeavors to make out that we are unsophisticated, imposed on, and withal sadly deficient in knowledge on the subject of United States Envelopes by his asserting, the one in question is a variety which has been known for years. Perhaps he refers to the *type* only; we spoke of the *paper* and supposed that by the emphasis put upon 'white paper' that it would be so understood

by others. That this type is common and on buff paper is true, but that it has heretofore been unknown on white we still affirm, and in proof of it cite the very authorities to which Mr. Casey refers in support of his position."

Now to go back a little to the cause of this ebullition. In the May number of our esteemed contemporary occurred this paragraph which, for the second time we reproduce "Found at Last—We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers this month the illustration of a United States Envelope stamp, the existence of which has heretofore been a matter of conjecture only. After the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century it comes to light, and *The Philatelic Monthly* is the first to announce it. This specimen, the only one known, is in good condition, used and cut square, but rather close. We can answer for the genuineness of the stamp referred to, and it only remains for us to say that it is on *white paper*." These are Mr. Durbin's exact words, and there is no one under the Philatelic Sun, who, after reading them can come to any other conclusion than that it is the discovery of the type which is claimed. If we disputed Mr. Durbin's "claim to be the first to chronicle the envelope stamp," he has only to blame his loose construction of sentences. His intentions were obscured by his words, and whatever the former may have been, Mr. Durbin should not get angry because we disputed his words. However, as he makes known his intentions, there can no longer be any discussion about the long-known *type*.

But we clearly take issue with Mr. Durbin about the facts and his opinion concerning the existence of this type on *white paper*. If heretofore unknown to him, it is not surprising; but it is rather an arbitrary assumption of knowledge for him to assert that his opinion is the fact. We repeat that this stamp on white paper has been known to us for years; that we have had tangible knowledge of its existence for years; that a specimen of this stamp on white paper has been in our collection for years; that this very specimen has been known for years to Mr. Freeman and others, if we mistake not; and that we made no parade over it, simply because the stamp did not possess as much importance for us, as do a score at least of other specimens, each one of which, we venture to state, is totally unknown to Mr. Durbin. There is no one for whom we entertain a greater respect than the Editor of *The Philatelic Monthly*, either personally or in the way of business. At the same time he must not permit himself to be carried away by his belief in his opinions. Since Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Freeman after him, queried the existence of this stamp on white paper, many years have elapsed, and many things have come to light in the stamp line.

We beg to assure Mr. Durbin that we lay no claim to superior knowledge concerning United States envelopes except that derived from the absolute possession of about 1100 legitimate varieties of these envelopes. In conclusion we trust our friend and brother Editor will be a little more exact in his descriptions, and that his words will express his meaning.

The "mare's nest" we leave in Philadelphia.



## Notes on the Later Philippines.

By V. G. DE YSASI, ESQ.

It is wonderful with what celerity, or rather with what fancy the stamps of the Philippines have changed. Here are what have been used within the past two years and a half, all quite indiscriminately, perhaps one or two retired.

2 cent.	de peso,	rose,	1876
2 "	"	"	"
2 "	"	"	"
6 "	"	"	"
10 "	"	"	"
12 "	"	"	"
20 "	"	"	"
25 "	"	"	"
125 milesimas de peso,	blue,		1877-8
25 "	"	black,	1878
25 "	"	with Habilitado	
12 ct. pta, like the 2	rose,		1878
25 cent. de pta,	grey,	Amadeo,	1872
25 "	blue,	"	1874

These two stamps in cents de peseta were scarcely known with their own issues in 1872 and 1873. In fact, used stamps like these two commanded, each, 7s. 6d. at that time; but at the present time, these two occasionally come in letters from Manila, and the writer has had them purchased at the post-office in 1878.

There are consequently 13 stamps in circulation.

Now let us see the values in English currency, a peso being equal to 4s. 2d.

2 cent de peso is equal to	1d.
6 "	3d.
10 "	5d.
12 "	6d.
20 "	10d.
25 "	1s. 1/2d.
125 milesimas de peso,	6 1/4d.
25 "	1 1/4d.
25 cent. de peseta,	2 1/2d.
12 "	1 1/4d. nearly

The 25 milesimas de peso worth 1 1/4d. has just been issued, and scarcely two mails have arrived when it comes out surcharged "Habilitado por la Nacion," worth nearly 1 1/4d., though the 12c. de peseta is a fraction more than the 2 c.

## A Card from Stanley, Gibbons, &amp; Co.

London, June 29.

The Editor of THE STAMP JOURNAL;—

Dear Sir:—We cannot allow the remarks made in the May number of THE STAMP JOURNAL respecting Mr. Ridpath and ourselves, to pass unnoticed, containing, as they do, statements calculated to mislead. While we shall endeavor to be as brief as possible, we trust you will accord us space, in justice to ourselves, especially as, when we wrote the remarks referred to in the February number, we had no idea of their being published, they having been made in the course of our correspondence with your good self, in consequence

of the critique you gave Messrs. Ridpath's Catalogue. The one published by us for the last 13 years has no more resemblance to Messrs. Young and Stockall's, than any other published list has; in fact, rather less. It is idle to say that the defendant did not take portions of our list, for a great deal was *identical*, including indeed some eight or ten errors of ours and the printer's. These facts were conclusive. We deny *in toto* that the matter was dropped because we found we had a bad case. The plain facts are that two gentlemen, prominent in Philatelic circles, very kindly called on us, in order to prevent further waste of money in legal expenses, stating that even presuming we won, it was extremely doubtful whether we should ever get our costs; and as the defendant was willing to discontinue the sale of his catalogue, we had no reason for continuing the suit. The sole object was the protection of our list—the labor and accumulation of years—which object was entirely attained, the defendant agreeing to compile one that should not in any way infringe the one published by ourselves.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) STANLEY, GIBBONS, &amp; CO.

## The Postage Stamp Department.

**Bhopal.**—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the 1/2 anna red is replaced by another and smaller type.

**British Guiana.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. have pointed out a typographical error in our description of the provisional stamps. The 1c. stamp is made by *two* instead of *five* black lines. The lines are 1/2 inch thick—one cuts through the value, and the other is a little above the middle of the stamp. The lines are not printed, but drawn through with ordinary writing ink.

**Egypt.**—*Harper's Bazaar* states that the Egyptian stamps are printed in New York. We don't believe it.

**Brazil.**—Mr. R. R. Bogert sends us the 20 r., *purple*, of the new series. The head is similar to that on the 20 r. of the old series, with figures of value in each corner, and in letters on each side. The stamp is rouletted.

**Holland.**—M. Van Vlierden has favored us with specimens of recently issued double-cards—the one being the 2 1/2 c. *lilac*, type of the newspaper stamp, the other the 5c. *blue*, type of the current postal. Both fold at the top. The 5c. formerly folded at the left.

**Macau.**—The values and colors of the new series are:

5 c. black,	40 c. blue,
10 " yellow,	50 " green,
20 " bistre,	100 " violet,
25 " carmine,	200 " orange,
300 c. brown.	

**Mexico.**—The Chili "Guia" states the "Porte de Mar" series has been augmented by a new value—30 c. *black*.

**New Zealand.**—1/2d. *rose* newspaper wrapper has been issued.

**Persia.**—M. Moens does not consider the



provisional card mentioned in our May number, as official. Nevertheless, Mr. Al. F. Stahl, postmaster in Persia, favors us with a specimen, as well as with the new cards. The cards are unstamped, and bear in the left upper corner a small design—lion and sun. The inscription is "Carte-Correspondance de Persana." On the right is a rectangle for the stamp.

A neat frame surrounds the card. On two specimens we have received, one has the 5 shahi stamp cut diagonally, and surcharged  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in oval in red; the other has the 2 shahi and one half of the 1 shahi stamp, and is surcharged in oval in blue. Precisely similar to these is another card with the word "Service" in the rectangle. Two specimens of these have been received, one cream and the other salmon color.

**Spain.**—M. Thuillier has favored us with early specimens of the new series, about as ugly a set as it is possible to imagine. The design is a coarsely drawn profile of the King to right within oval. In a straight line above "Comunicaciones" in open letters; below, value. The colors and values are as follows:

2c. peseta mauve	40c. peseta brown bistre
5 " " yellow orange	50c. " deep green
10 " " brown	1 pesta grey lilac
20 " " black	4 " deep-violet
25 " " green-bistre	10 " pale blue.

**Tobago.**—*Le Timbre Poste* gives an illustration of a stamp which purports to come from this island in the Antilles. It looks much like the Portuguese Colonial stamps—namely, crown in circle, "Tobago" above "Postage" below. No value is indicated. Our *Confrère* is dubious about this stamp, and prefers to wait for further information.

### The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY WALTER LEE BROWN.  
UNITED STATES.

As time passes on, the United States proprietary stamps become more and more complicated. A new feature has now been added to them, viz: "Watermarked paper."

As one of our correspondents lately suggested to us, we find these stamps existing on five kinds of paper.

- 1st. The old plain paper.
- 2d. " silk thread "
- 3d. " pink "
- 4th. " new plain "
- 5th. " watermarked "

Now when we come to add the perforated and imperforated, the cut and uncut stamps, and try to find out how many of the stamps exist in the above varieties of paper, then ensues the tug of war.

A few more match and medicine stamps, hitherto unchronicled, lie before us.

*Match Stamps on pink paper.*

American Fusee Co.,	1c., black.
Ives & Judd,	1 " green.

*Medicine Stamps on pink paper.*

Herrick's Pills, (long)	1c., black.
Weeks & Potter,	2c., red.
" "	4c., black.

Note the color of the 2c. Weeks & Potter is changed from black to red.

Schenck of Mandrake Pills fame is the first to produce his stamps on the watermarked paper. Both of the values 1c. and 6c. thus appear. What this watermark is, we cannot make out. On the 6c. it looks like "S. I. X.," but it may be something else however. A new 4c. appears from the same firm. Small vert., rect., portrait in centre. Above "U. S. Int. Rev. Four cents," below "J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia." Perf. 12, black on plain white paper, which is probably watermarked, but owing to the small size of the stamp, no letter happens to be upon it.

BREMEN.

A hitherto entirely unknown series of revenues of Bremen, is in Mr. Casey's collection. From their appearance, we should judge them to be of the issue of March, 1873. Long horizontal rectangle, 36 mms. hor. by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mms. vert. Arms of Bremen, (a key) in a circle in centre. Above, in a scroll, "Stempel Abgabe," in colored letters on white ground. In upper border "Freie Hansestadt," in lower, "Bremen," in white letters on colored ground. Figure of value at each side of centre, and "Pfennige" twice at bottom, surcharged in black. Deep slate on white paper. Perf. 11.

25 Pfennige.	40 Pfennige.
50 " "	80 " "

DENMARK.

The United States employ playing-card stamps (adhesive), as is well known; Great Britain makes use of stamp wrappers, (see Nos. 30 and 34 of *Le Timbre Fiscal*); Russia has two playing-card stamps at least, (see the Dec. No. of the JOURNAL, and Nos. 42, 45 and 46 of *Le Timbre Fiscal*), and now Denmark comes to the front with two stamped wrappers also. A sheet of plain white water exactly 6 inches square, in the centre of which is impressed a network of color (blue or pink). This network is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches square with rounded corners. In the centre is the stamped impression. This consists of rectangle in each corner of which is a circle containing geometric lathe work. The centre is composed of arabesques and an ornamented circle punched out of the paper. The border bears the inscription, "Spelkort-Stempel" (playing-card stamp) and the value.

Two little frames are at each side of the stamped impression.

75 Ore, black, rose network.
75 " " blue "

To the blue network stamp is attached a little ornamented strip bearing "Malmo, manufaktur-Stempel." These wrappers are folded into a sort of envelop and thus enclose the deck of cards.

URUGUAY.

Mr. Bogert informs us of the existences of the following values, not given in the May No. of the JOURNAL.

Centavos, 0. 05. vermillion.
Pesos, 2. 50. blue.

It is probable that the values in pesos are



all in *green*, while in pesos and their fractions, the color is *blue*.

THE REVENUE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued.)

ONE POUND 5 SHILLINGS.—*1st type*. Crown under it, two cross branches; above in two lines ONE POUND; below in two lines FIVE SHILLINGS, in characters of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres in height.

- 141 Paper l. blue, A at l, rose at r. George III.  
 142 " blue, A " " " " IV  
 143 " l. blue, A " " " " IV  
 144 " blue, A " " " " IV  
 145 " l. blue, B " " " " III  
 146 " blue, B " " " " III

*2d type*. Similar. Design of the crown and branches changed. Value in larger characters, 2 millimetres in height. [George III]

- 147 Paper blue, D at l, fleur de lis at r.  
 148 " " D " " " " Victoria.  
 149 " " F " " " " George III.  
 150 " " F " " " " Victoria.

ONE POUND 10 SHILLINGS.—*1st type*. Arms, date, 1804 below the crown; below, value in a semi-circle, ONE POUND TEN SHILLINGS all in letters.

The following George III.

- 151 Paper l. blue, S at l, fleur de lis at r.  
 152 " d. blue, S " " " " " IV  
*2d type*. Similar; below the crown, an ornament, date, 18-04 at the two sides.  
 153 Paper blue, A at l, fleur de lis at r.

- 154 " ardoise, A " " " " " George III  
 155 " blue, A " " " " " IV  
 156 " ardoise, A " " " " " IV

*3d type*. Similar. The ornament below crown and the crown changed.

- 157 Paper blue, B at l, fleur de lis at r.  
 158 " ardoise, B " " " " " George III  
 159 " blue, B " " " " " IV  
 160 " ardoise, B " " " " " IV

*4th type*. Similar. Date omitted. Letters of the value more scattered.

The following George IV.

- 161 Paper l. blue, A at l, fleur de lis at r.  
 162 " " B " " " " " IV  
 163 " " C " " " " " IV  
 164 " d " A " " " " " IV  
 165 " " B " " " " " IV  
 166 " " C " " " " " IV

The following Victoria.

- 167 Paper l. blue, A at l, fleur de lis at r.  
 168 " " B " " " " " IV  
 169 " " C " " " " " IV  
 170 " d " A " " " " " IV  
 171 " " B " " " " " IV  
 172 " " C " " " " " IV

With each change of the letter, the type undergoes several changes. In the examples with the letter C, there is noticed a little cross under the letter U of POUND.

*5th type*. Value all in letters in four lines.

ONE  
POUND  
TEN  
SHILLINGS

in a space surrounded by ornaments and surmounted by the crown.

The following Victoria.

173. Paper deep blue, E at l, fleur de lis at r.  
 ONE POUND FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.—*1st type*. branches and flowers surmounted by a crown, Above, in one line ONE POUND, below, in two lines, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS in characters of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres in height.

The following George III.

174. Paper blue, rosette at left, B at right.  
*2d type*. Similar, crown larger, inscription of the value  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres in height.  
 175 Paper l. blue, Rose at l, B at r, George III  
 176 " d. " " " " " IV  
 177 " green " " " " " IV  
 178 " l. blue, " " " " " IV  
 179 " d. " " " " " IV  
 180 " green " " " " " IV  
 181 " l. " " " " " Victoria  
 182 " d. " " " " " Victoria  
 183 " green " " " " " Victoria

*3d type*. Similar to the second, crown smaller. [George III]

- 184 Paper d. blue, fleur de lis at l, E at r.  
 185 " green " " " " " IV  
 186 " gray " " " " " IV  
 187 " d. blue, " " " " " IV  
 188 " green " " " " " IV  
 189 " grey, " " " " " IV  
 190 " d. blue, " " " " " Victoria  
 191 " green " " " " " Victoria  
 192 " grey, " " " " " Victoria

£ 2. *1st type*. Arms below, in one line value XL SHILLINGS.

193 Paper grey, Anne.

*2d type*. Shield surmounted by the crown, branches at each side. Above, in a semi-circle TWO POUNDS.

- 194 Paper red, A at l, fleur de lis at r, George IV  
 195 " blue, A " " " " " George IV  
*3d type*. Arms below, in a semi-circle TWO POUNDS.

- 196 Paper blue, C at l, fleur de lis at r. George IV  
 197 " " " " " " Victoria

*4th type*. Similar. Differs only in the details of the design. [Victoria.]

- 198 Paper blue, D at l, fleur de lis at r.  
 £ 2-10-0. \*Arms, under them V SHILL. twice. Below, in a semi-circle, II POUNDS.  
 199 Paper blue, A at right, George III.

£ 3.—*1st type*. Arms below, III POUNDS.

- 200 Paper grey-blue, A at right, George III.  
*2d type*. Crown, under it a rose which is surrounded by two crossed branches. Under them, in two lines, THREE POUNDS, surmounted by ornaments.

To be continued.

### Our Book Table.

*Descriptive Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Italy, from 1836 to 1878. Compiled from the most reliable authorities, by Walter Lee Brown, B. Sc., New York, 1878. [8vo., 24 pp., price 25c.]*



That there should be enough material in the Revenue Stamps of Italy to make a large octavo 24 p. catalogue, closely printed, will be news to many a collector; but it is a fact, and Mr. Brown has waded through an immense mass of books and lists and papers to glean all the information which he has arranged systematically in the catalogue just issued. A look at it is a clincher to the argument that collectors should have specialties, and that to be successful a collector should confine himself in one direction. Particularly should the collector of Revenues never dream of delving among postage stamps, for there are more varieties of Revenue stamps in the Italian peninsula, than an ordinary collection of postage stamps can boast of. When other countries are included, India, Holland, Buenos Ayres, Great Britain, to say nothing of the United States, the collectors of Revenues have more than they can well attend to. Those who are devoted to them exclusively, are few and far between, and we may look for the cause in the great number of varieties—15,000 being a small estimate. Perhaps if each country were written up as exhaustively as the Italians, the number would be greatly increased. We trust that we will not be understood as urging the abandonment of Revenue collections, but merely that collectors who go into this branch of Philately will devote their time and attention to it, and not mix up with it, postage stamps, or cards, or envelopes. In this way some such result as Mr. Brown has arrived at, will be accomplished.

In the work under notice, 1234 stamps are described and arranged. All errors, varieties, essays, and even the counterfeits, are carefully pointed out. To give some idea of the subject, we give the names of the different sections under which the stamps are treated:

1. Document Stamps.
2. Bill "
3. Receipt "
4. Passport "
5. Legislation "
6. Administration "
7. Registration "
8. Control "
9. Rent Registry "
10. Stamps employed in the Venetian provinces and Mantua.
11. Weight and Measure Stamps.
12. Sale of Powder "
13. Journal Tax "
14. Tobacco "
15. Administrative "
16. Municipal Stamps, under forty-one headings.

Mr. Brown is to be congratulated upon his undertaking, and we trust he will meet with every support from collectors.

1. *Timbres des Etats de Toscane et Saint Marin, par J. B. Moens, et des Etats de l'Eglise, par Pio Fabri, 2 me. Edition. Brussels, 1878. [112 pages.]*

2. *Timbres des Etats de l'Eglise, par Pio Fabri. Brussels, 1878. [41 pages.]*

3. *Les Timbres de Maurice, depuis leur origine jusqu'à nos jours. par J. B. Moens. 2 me. Edition, Brussels, 1878. [147 pages.]*

These volumes, forming part of the Philatelic Library in course of publication by M. Moens, are very important additions to stamp literature—particularly the volume devoted to the stamps of Mauritius. Except as concerns new information on the railway stamps and the fiscals of Tuscany, the first volume is a reproduction in convenient shape of what has been heretofore published. The second volume is a repaged edition, prepared evidently for the author. The third, the stamps of Mauritius, is the most important work which has appeared in many a day. The stamps of Mauritius have always been a mystery, more or less, to collectors; but thanks to the researches of Lieut. Evans, and the enterprise of M. Moens, much, if not all of the darkness has been cleared away, and through this volume, the stamps of Mauritius can be as clearly understood as the current issues of our own country. We were in hopes of giving an extended *resumé* of the points of this volume in the present number of the JOURNAL, but as our space is limited we are compelled to postpone consideration of the subject. Suffice it at the present to state that the oft-moted "Post Office" stamps are veritable and authentic; that not more than half a dozen collections can boast of the two values; that the different species and varieties of the "Post Paid" stamps are all properly accounted for and located; that the letters and documents as evidences of the several series, are of the greatest interests to the collectors, and finally that the whole work is complete in every detail, and will well repay perusal.

### The French Society.

#### MEETING OF 13TH JUNE.

The meeting was opened at 8¼ o'clock, M. De Rothschild in the chair.

The correspondence consisted of only business letters. M. Ysasi announced the emission of two Philippine Islands' Stamps, 2 cents de peso, blue, and 25 mils. de peso, black, and repeated that the Issue of Cuba, 1878 composed six stamps:

5c. de peseta, blue; 25c. de peseta-green;  
10c. " black; 50c. " deep green.  
12½c. " bistre; 1 peseta, rose;

Many of these stamps have been already suppressed. Mr. Anderson submitted to the Society several observations which had been suggested to him by the reading of the last numbers of the Bulletin. M. Menard submitted several stamps bearing a surcharge "Commune de Paris," which all the members present decided to reject.

M. De Bosredon offered to the Society a copy of his "Philatelic Literature of France and Belgium."

M. Donatis showed the new French Postal Card of 10 centimes, and announced the appearance of the new stamp, 15c. blue.

Mr. Casey, President of the National Philatelic Society of New York, presented by Dr. Le Grand was admitted Corresponding Member. Dr. Le Grand the compiler, announced his catalogue of the fiscal stamps of the German Empire, the



various German States which have stamps proper to themselves, Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

The meeting adjourned at 9¾ o'clock

### The June Meeting of the Congress.

The inaugural meeting of the International Philatelic Congress was held in Paris on the 26th of June. M. Donatis, President Director, opened the meeting at 8.30 P. M. He made known in a few words the objects of the Congress, spoke of the obstacles which it encountered, and bade welcome to the members present. He called upon M. Alwin Nieske, President of the Philatelic Society of Dresden, to preside at the meeting, with Mm. Diena of Modena and Pisa of Trieste, for judges.

The Vice-President read a note treating on the History of the Formation of the Congress, and refuting the objections presented to its reunion. He announced that the number of subscribers known to the present was 50. Many more were waiting, certain members having made promises, the result of which would be known later to the Committee.

The President announced that M. Evans had addressed to the Congress a voluminous work entitled "Notes on the Postage Stamps of Mauritius from information recently received." Dr. Le Grand summarized the first chapter—"The Stamps manufactured on the Island"—from which it appeared.

1st. That the "Post Office" stamps from the first emission, issued towards the end of 1848, from a working of plates containing one design of each value.

2d. That the stamps "Post Paid," with diademed effigy, appeared in August 1848, from plates of 12 stamps. These two series are the work of Mr. Barnard.

3d. That the third issue, large head with band, appeared at the end of 1858.

4th. That the fourth issue, small head with small band, appeared February, 1859. Both series comprise 12 types; the one was the work of Mr. Sherwin, the other of Mr. Lapirot.

5th. That the lithographed stamps, with Greek border, were issued in December, 1859, and were the work of Mr. Dardenne.

The compiler noted the most interesting parts of the Memoir, and promised to make known the rest at another sitting.

Dr. Le Grand gave a *resumé* of a work which he offered to the Congress, and entitled "The Native Engraved stamps of Mauritius." He examined the question from a stand different from that taken by Mr. Evans, and often confirmed the facts presented by the latter. The principal difference bears on the last two emissions. The member places the stamps with small effigy in the 3d series, and attributes them to Mr. Sherwin, while these with large effigy belong to the 4th, and were the work of Mr. Lapirot. He inclines to this belief from the fact that the plate of the stamps with small effigy was evidently not finished which agrees with the information given by Mr. Evans on the plate of Mr. Sherwin. He presented to the Society the reconstructed sheets

with a fac-simile of the disposition of the stamps on the sheet for each value of each series.

M. Pardo de Figueroa addressed a note in Spanish, entitled "Philately of the Post." The examination of this work was postponed to the next meeting.

M. Schmidt de Wilde read a work on the "Roumanian Cards" of the last emission.

M. Usigli submitted through Dr. Le Grand, a note on "The water-marked paper which was used for the Embossed Stamps of Sardinia in 1819."

M. Maury finished by the reading of a note on "The Stamps of New Caledonia," and called attention to the hitherto unknown fact of the reproduction by Sergeant Triguera himself, of a new engraving of these stamps.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30.

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# THE STAMP JOURNAL.

FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

VOL. IV.

NEW-YORK, AUG., 1878.

No. 44

## Monsieur J. B. Moens on the War-path.

We have received the following remarkable document which we have translated and which we print in full, for the edification of our readers.

BRUSSELS, 20TH JULY, 1878

MR. J. J. CASEY, New York.

You have a singular fashion of presenting facts to your readers when you speak of the 3 Cuartos stamps of Don Carlos. In the discussion between M. Lopez and myself, you pick out the portions which suit you the best to bolster up the cause of which you have become the advocate. You take advantage of the occasion to speak of what you call your discovery. Now this discovery, since you have claimed one, rests absolutely on nothing. You have seen on the borders of the sheets of the stamps the address of the lithographer, residing at Jhind, who had printed them. You have therefore concluded that the stamps of Panjab Rampour were of Jhind. As chance had it you were right. Immediately, greater than ten cubits *in your eyes*, your faith becomes expansive. You are astonished that the Journals occupy themselves with anything else than your eagle-like *coup d'oeil*, that they do not fall down in ecstasy before so much perspicacity; finally, you cannot understand, after such an important discovery, why the French Society did not confer honor upon itself by making you an honorary member.

But if, instead of gratifying your readers with a very useless verbiage about yourself, you had taken the pains to read what I had written, you would have been convinced that I never affirmed that the stamps were of Rampour, not that I only relied upon the opinion of Dr. Magnus, who himself affirmed that they were of Rampour; and as the proofs advanced seemed to me reasonable, I adopted them. Is this a crime? If you do not think so, and I confess my faults as soon as I am aware of them, do not again, I pray you, speak of yourself, of your great abilities. Yes, you are a great man; you are the pencease of philately: philately would be nothing without you; no discovery is possible without you. Are you satisfied with what I have myself avowed, which I cannot think otherwise? Well, let us speak of stamps.

I return to the Don Carlos. I *defy* you and *M. Lopez* also to produce *one proof*, one single, actual proof which I refused to publish. On the contrary, I demand these proofs, I call for them with all my heart. But I understand why you

take sides with M. Lopez; you do not, any more than he does, wish to reimburse the value of the stamps sold; therefore, at all hazards, is it necessary that these stamps should be considered good.

Since you have begun by publishing a letter from M. Lopez, it appears to me that it would be a proof of your impartiality to publish everything which appeared on the subject. But perhaps this would be too much to ask of you. From your decision I shall judge what I am to think of your conduct. I count on the insertion of my letter in the next number of your Journal; it will then receive better treatment than did one I wrote you at the time of your discussion with Alfred Smith & Co., into which you brought me so inopportunately.

Respectfully Yours

[Signed.]

J. B. MOENS.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and we certainly believe that they have some intentions on our esteemed friend M. Moens, the able publisher of *Le Timbre Poste*. We have had many surprises in the Philatelic line, but this beats them all. Seriously speaking, we do not know what to think of this letter: we do not know what to make of it. It seems more like the ravings of a madman than the composition of so esteemed a publisher and editor, as we have always considered M. Moens, the more so as there is scarcely a scintilla of truth in the whole letter. Not to be misunderstood, we now state flatly that this letter which we have published is one tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. We make this issue fairly and squarely with M. Moens, and he must get out of it the best way he can. We never had a desire to provoke a quarrel with M. Moens, and our readers can testify that we never let an opportunity pass to praise M. Moens for the work he has done for the cause of Philately. If we differed with him at any time it was because we did not, in certain instances, view matters in the light in which he presented them. We evinced no rivalry towards him, for the simple reason that his paper is published in French. And even now we cannot get angry, for the very stupidity of the falsehoods in this letter is enough to disarm our wrath.

Turning to this letter: Does M. Moens forget the discussion he had with M. Charles Roussin of Paris, publisher of *L'Ami des Timbres*, on the question of the Jhind stamps? Does he forget how he tried to throw ridicule upon M. Roussin because the latter attributed the stamps to Jhind



from the inscriptions on the margin of the sheets? If M. Moens forgets this long discussion, we do not. For the benefit of our readers and the edification of M. Moens we go over the whole ground.

On page 92, Dec. 1876, M. Moens called these stamps "Rampour." On page 20, March, 1877, he again called them "Rampour." In neither case did he give any authority, and it must be assumed therefore, that he did "affirm" the fact, his letter to the contrary notwithstanding. M. Roussin now on page 165, May 1877, of his paper took up the matter, differing with Moens, called them Jhind stamps from the name on the sheets, and agreed to stand by this until he received better information. On page 51, July 1877, M. Moens ridiculed M. Roussin for his opinion based on the inscriptions found on the margin of the sheets, but vouchsafed no authority for calling them "Rampour." This brought out M. Roussin, on page 172, July, 1877, who asked M. Moens explicitly why he called them "Rampour." The latter, on page 61, August, 1877, of *Le T. P.* replied by referring his opponent to p. 93, of the Bulletin of the French Society for his authority, adding "having recognized the justice of these observations we are supported by the opinion of Dr. Magnus" etc. For the first time THE STAMP JOURNAL appeared upon the scene, in page 65, September, 1877, and if M. Moens will brush up his English a little, and read what is printed in that month's issue of this JOURNAL he will there learn, as he should have learned before, that we attributed the stamps to "Jhind," basing our assertions upon official documents received from Lahore, which documents are still in our possession, and not at all upon anything found on the margin's of the sheets, as we distinctly stated at the time.

So much for the "discovery." As to his remarks about the actions of other Journals, these are mere gas conade. But his insinuations concerning ourselves and the French Society are as cowardly as they are false, and we challenge M. Moens to re-produce a single line or word either in print or in writing, in support of his statement. We are and have been in perfect accord with the French Society, and we ask Dr. Le Grand (Dr Magnus) and other members of the Society with whom we have correspondence to produce any or all of our letters which could have given M. Moens the slightest foundation for his base assertion.

However, all these statements and assertions in M. Moens' letter might have been excused on the ground that the writer was nettled in having his opinions questioned. But what can we say to his very positive statement concerning our course in the matter of the Don Carlos stamps? Here is a direct charge of dishonesty and double-dealing, fabricated out of whole cloth, and re-made in the current number of *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 188, page 64, in the following words: "It is true that M. Casey has sold some of these 3 cuartos, and that he, like M. Lopez, has no intention of redeeming them."

How dare M. Moens accuse us of selling 3 cuartos Don Carlos stamps, be they true or false, when the truth is that we never even saw the stamps? To what a sorry condition has this once

great publisher fallen since, to bolster up his side of a question, he resorts to direct and positive falsehoods and unjust accusations! Had M. Moens read THE STAMP JOURNAL without spectacles he would have found that what was published in its columns was based upon information sent us by an English correspondent. And we may here tell M. Moens that if we disclosed the name of our correspondent he would hide his face for very shame; for there is no better known, no more respected or more reputable name among amateurs than that of the gentleman who supplied us the information on the Don Carlos stamps, and we trust that he himself will come forward to still further confound M. Moens.

As to our being an "advocate" of M. Lopez, it is in keeping with the rest of this infamous letter. We do not know who he is, never having received any communication from him directly or indirectly.

As to the stamps in dispute they may be true, they may be false. Our words were "M. Moens may be in error." If our further remarks inclined to the genuineness of these stamps, it was because we thought, as we still think, that our English informant is incapable of deception.

And now we wish to apologize to our readers for taking up so much space with this matter. Had we received this letter as a gentleman should have sent it, we would have returned it with the assurance that the writer was entirely misled, that his accusations were unfounded, and that the proofs would have been sufficient to show him that he was mistaken. But M. Moens chose to send this letter through Mr. Coster with the request that he make a translation, thus adding insult to the injury of his accusations. Our relations with Mr. Coster are too well known for any one to doubt what use he would have made of this translation, a copy which of he holds, had we refused to publish it, and therefore, no other alternatives was opened to us than to publish it entire. We regret this matter for M. Moens' sake; for never, until now, did we believe him capable of descending to such baseness. The readers of *Le Timbre Poste* and of THE STAMP JOURNAL will judge between us. We have no fear of the verdict.

## The July Meetings of the Congress.

### MEETING OF THE 24TH JULY.

M. Donatis invited to the chair, Mr. Shorthouse of Birmingham, assisted by MM. Littzow and Nicol.

After the reading of the minutes, M. Nicol treated the question of false stamps in the light of the prejudice caused to amateurs. Various observations were exchanged among the members present. Its discussion was closed after a *résumé* by M. Schmidt de Wilde. "It is necessary," said he, in closing "to study stamps by all possible means, particularly with a magnifying glass; to form in each locality small societies, to establish among these different societies amicable relation for the purpose of information or of mutual understanding on difficult points.

M. Ernest Petritz showed a 40 centimes, lau-



reated head of the Emperor with the word LAN-GER in a trellis on the reverse. This inscription is considered as a mark of ownership of the stamp.

Dr. Le Grand, as Delegate of the National Philatelic Society of New York, read the translation of a report presented to this Society, which requests the Congress to prepare a chart on which will be reproduced the prismatic colors and the neutral and compound colors in all their principal shades and tints. The Congress, considering the importance of the subject, decided to submit it to the examination of a committee composed of MM. Donatis and Le Grand, who will make a report at the meeting in August, to be followed by a discussion if necessary.

The Congress recommended to the special attention of the Committee of Organization a proposition emanating from Mr. W. L. Brown, to add to the volume of Memoirs of the Congress, one or more sheets containing the photographs of its members.

M. Diena read the translation of a note from M. Pardo de Figueroa—"Philately and the Post"—and his new work—"The Stamps of the Duchy of Modena cancelled by cancelling seals with the Arms of Savoy." He presented specimens. Thanks were rendered.

M. Auns entertained the Congress with remarks which he had made on the stamps in the Exposition. He noted in Ceylon fiscal stamps of very high values, the absence of the 4 cents postage with "Service," an absence similarly verified in the collection of Mr. Shorthouse. In Uruguay, he noted the placing of the series—sun with value repeated twice—immediately after the Diligencias, contrary to the latest catalogues.

M. Schmidt de Wilde presented a work on "the large and small gum of the German envelopes."

In the name of Mr. Coster the President submitted a work on "The semi-official or provisional stamps of the United States." The report of this work was adjourned to another meeting.

On the proposition of M. Schmidt de Wilde, the reading of the programme is proceeded with "Stamps of Tours and Bordeaux." M. Schmidt de Wilde shows that there has been but a single emission at Bordeaux. The differences which are mentioned come from the use of the lithographic plates. The 20 c. alone has three sub-types and a variety. Dr. Le Grand stated that there had been no other lithographic stamps in the Colonies. The one pointed out is typographed on a used plate. The differences in the situation of the effigy in reference to the frame, on the Bordeaux stamps, comes from the fact that the two parts, made separately, have been transferred on the stone. In reply to M. Auns it is answered that the stamps of Bordeaux *percés* and *piqués* were the work of individuals. There have never been any French stamps perforated in the Colonies, but at the bureau of the Foreign French Post. The stamps of the Colonies are refused in France by the offices which recognize them. On the other hand the Bordeaux stamps, the remainder of the old stock purchased at the time, are still in use in the Foreign Offices.

Mr. Shorthouse thanked the Congress for the

honor conferred through him to the Amateurs of England.

The meeting adjourned at 10½.

### Meeting of the 25th July.

The sitting was opened at 8:30.

M. Donatis invited MM. Carreton and Diena to serve as assistants. He proposed to continue the questions of the Congress.

Dr. Le Grand showed that the French stamps obliterated by impression [stamps on printed newspapers?] are not fiscal, since the Journal stamps were suppressed in 1870.

He read a humorous note from M. Ysasi on the stamps of Spain, and a list of the various emissions of the Philippines. He pointed out the 1 real *blue*, 1854-55, with surcharge "Habilitado por la Nacion"; and the latest 25 mil. de Peso with the surcharge, "Habilitado 12 cent. de Peseta". He denied any emission previous to 1854-55; he spoke of a native counterfeit of these stamps, of which he believed he had seen examples.

STAMPS OF DON CARLOS: Dr. Le Grand gave, after Mr. Campbell, the distinctive character of the envelopes, true and false, taken from the stamps in the collection of M. Ysasi.

SURCHARGE OF THE AZORES: The last stamps received present a different surcharge. The first stamp of 5 reis, unperforated, has the surcharge in *black*. Information is required on the Portuguese cards printed without stamp.

THE STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIES are of three types. The third comes near to the first by the interior line of the oval; to the second by the letters of the word "Reis". These have been considered false from the different number of lines and the presence of a V crossed (A reversed). For this reason was added a star. The series with crown replaced it. It was in the first consignment that were found the sheets of the Macao series.

STAMPS OF SARDINIA OF THE 4TH SERIES: The 5 centes, and the 3 lire were never perforated officially. The distinctive character of the official perforation is not known. To a remark of M. Auns, Dr. Le Grand stated what are the reprinted Italian stamps and that the source of the quantity of the original Sardinia stamps is the sale of those contained in the *ateliers* of M. Maitraire, and which formed essays or impressions often defective.

THE BOLLA STRAORDINARIO OF TUSCANY, printed by hand on thin gummed paper is considered as a reprint or a counterfeit.

M. Nicol wished that all stamps which cannot be used, like re-impressions, should be suppressed, and that only canceled stamps should be admitted in collections. Dr. Le Grand replies that the obliteration does not always show the genuineness of the stamp inasmuch as the authenticity of the cancellation must be proved; and again it is certain that good canceling marks are applied on false stamps.

M. Schmidt de Wilde related the history of the re-impression of the cards of Hungary of the second series.



**STAMPS OF THE SWISS BATHS:** M. Auns gave some information on the oldest of these stamps, and explained their uses.

M. Schmidt de Wilde promised to prepare a work on the classification of the Mandats of Luxembourg.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30.

### Meeting of the 26th July.

The sitting opened at 8:30. M. Donatis invited MM. Pisa and Auns to be his assistants.

M. Auns furnished information on the Portuguese stamps at the Exposition. He then read a note entitled "The fiscal stamps of Uruguay." Thanks.

Dr. LeGrand showed the 5 reis imperforate, of Azores with the *black* surcharge, and the essays of the vermilion and black surcharge of the series of 1871. Then he pointed out by the stamps in his collection, that the so-called reprints of Don Pedro of 5 and 25 reis, curled hair, are only later impressions.

(To be continued.)

### The Postage Stamp Department.

**United States.**—The envelope contract for the four years beginning October, 1878, has been awarded to the Plympton Co. of Hartford, and of Springfield under the name of the Morgan Co. The following changes will be made in the envelopes. The second quality cream paper will be discontinued, and will be replaced by chocolate or fawn colored paper. The present watermark will be suppressed and a new one adopted. It is not settled if any changes will take place in the shapes of the envelopes, though we should not be surprised if a new (square) shape should be introduced. This shape has become very popular in this country, as it is almost in universal use abroad, and is certainly most convenient. There is a faint probability that a cloth-lined envelope for Registered Letters will be introduced. At least it has been suggested. No alterations will take place in the dies or values.

**Argentine Republic.**—The cards and newspaper band which we announced in our May number are before us. The design in the double and single cards is the same—portrait in oval, between two fasces as in the United States cards. The inscription is the monogram R. A. with scroll crossing it containing "Tarjeta Postal".

Single card, 4 centavos, *grey* on cream.

Double card, 4x4 centavos, *green* on cream.

The design on the newspaper band is the neatest we have seen in many a day, and consists of  $\frac{3}{4}$  portrait to right in oval frame of lathe work, value at side in numerals.

1 centavo, *carmine*.

The wrapper is similar in size and paper to the current U. S. wrappers. The cards and band are from the ateliers of the National Bank Note Company.

Supplementing these is a series of envelopes, evidently from the American Bank Note Company which earned a reputation by its Mexican en-

velopes, and now increases it by means of these caricatures. Each bears a portrait facing in frame similar for each value.

8 c, *red*, 16 c, *green*,  
24 c, *blue*.

**Belgium.**—Our Belgian confrère notes a new official card for the use of the Administration of Bridges, etc. *Black* on white. It has also seen the 10 c. *green*, public card, without frame.

**British Guiana.**—Messrs. Ridpath & Co., note the 4c. 1860, surcharged "Official."

**Caboul.**—Mr. Philbrick communicates to *L. T. P.* a new series issued April, 1878. The only important change in the design is the date. There is a sheet of 40 varieties for the 1 shahi, and a sheet of 40 varieties for the other values—1 abasy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee, 1 rupee, and 1 sunar. For Caboul the five values are in *grey*; for Jallalabad, *black*; for Kholoom, *violet*; for Lapoura, *ochre*.

Another design for the 1 shahi, somewhat similar to those just mentioned, was issued in June, 1878; for Caboul, *grey*; for Candahar, *green*; for Kholoom, *violet*; for Lapoura, *ochre*.

**Cuba.**—M. Moens has made a grand discovery. In his August number, he announces the 10 c. de p. *green*, type of 1877. He might have found mention of this stamp in our March number, page 21. Now write us another letter!

**France.**—To M. Schmidt de Wilde we are indebted for the first receipt of the 3c., *cinnamon*, and 35c. *lilac* on orange paper. To Messrs. Ridpath for the new cards 10 c. *black* on *lilac*, and 15 c. *blue*; the other side of both cards is white.

**Great Britain.**—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. have sent us the dimensions of the five sizes of the new Registered Envelopes. (1)  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ; (2)  $6 \times 4$ ; (3)  $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ; (4)  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ ; (5)  $10 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ .

**Japan.**—Three new values have been added to the current series—12 sen, similar in design to the 10s.; the 20 s. and 30 s. similar to the 45 s.

12 s, *rose*, 20 s, *blue*,  
30 s, *lilac*.

**Jummo-Kashmir.**—In the June number the value of the stamp mentioned should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna. Messrs. Ridpath & Co., inform us of two other values, of similar design, but imperforate.

1 anna, *lilac*, 2 annas, *mauve*.

**Magdalena.**—*L'Ami* announces a stamp for this state. Take out the device on the Ecuador current series, replace it with the arms of the U. S. of Columbia, and the inscription "Estado de Magdalena", and you will have a fair representation of this stamp.

5 c, *green*.

**Queensland.**—The *English Journal of Philately* announces the 1 shilling, *brown*.

**Switzerland.**—Messrs. Ridpath states that unpaid letter stamps are in use. The design consists of a numeral of value within circlet of stars. The impression is in blue on white paper, and the following values are in use:

1 c, 5 c, 10 c, 50 c.

There are 22 stars in the circlet which *L. T. P.* states indicates the 22 Cantons of which Switzerland is composed.

**Tobago.**—Says the *Philatelic Monthly*: Stamps for this island existed only in the fertile



George III







broken off. Of course this will be remedied in time for the September JOURNAL. As will be seen, however, the Congress is a most decided success, if not in numbers, at least in the quantity and quality of the material presented, and the discussions which have taken place. And these discussions and the papers submitted are not on threadbare subjects, but mainly on matters new to the great body of collectors. Nothing but the merest outline of the proceedings are given in our columns. For full information, the collector will consult the volume of the Memoirs. As these Memoirs will not be published until October, collectors will have ample time to send in their subscriptions (\$2.50). We can personally guarantee that the promises made by the Committee of Organization will be faithfully carried out, and our friends need have no scruples in forwarding the amount of the subscription. To save themselves trouble we advise that these amounts be sent to Mr. R. R. Bogert, Box 1438, New York, who will forward them to the Central Committee.

Again we trust that American collectors will not permit themselves to be cast into the shade by their foreign brethren.

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1876-2878—1, 2, 4, 5, 10 green : 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 15, 25, 30, 40c	
75. 1 fr. 5 fr, various colors, the series	25c
1877—1 fr. per 100	20c
1877—5 fr. per 100	3.00
1858—15c. per 100	20c
Chiffres Taxes—10, 15, 25, 30, 40, the series	20c
French Colonials, Eagle, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, used, the series,	15c
SPAIN.	
1850-1857. per 100	1.00
1878 per 100	50
EGYPT,	
Assorted per 100	75
TURKEY,	
Assorted, per 100	75c.
PERSIA.	
1877,—1, 2, 5, 10, the series	15c.
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44.	

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Bermuda, 1 d, .....		6	4	0
" 6 d, .....	1	9		
British Guiana, 1 and 2 cts., 1876, .....	0	5	2	9
" 4, 6 and 12 cts., " .....	1	0		
" Official 2 c, " .....	2	0	15	0
" Law stamps, mixed, .....	2	0	14	0
Ceylon, mixed, .....			5	0
Grenada, 1 d, green, .....	0	7	4	6
" 6 d, .....	1	0	7	6
" 1 d, .....	1	0	6	6
Hong Kong, mixed, .....			4	0
Philippine, 12½ c., 1876, .....	3	0	20	0
St. Vincent, 1 d, .....	0	8	5	0
Trinidad, red, .....	0	7	4	6
Turkey, well mixed, .....	0	3	1	9
Victoria, 5 s., .....	3	6		
New South Wales, 5 s., .....	4	3		

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Persia, old issue, set of 6 unused	2	6	per set
British Guiana, set of 10, used	2	6	for 6 sets
" 4, " .....	5	0	"
Barbadoes, " 10, " .....	3	0	"
Cape of Good Hope, " 8, " .....	2	0	"
Grenada, " 4, " .....	3	0	"
Hong Kong, " 10, " .....	3	0	"
Jamaica, " 7, " .....	2	0	"
Persia, Head, " 4, " .....	4	6	"
Trinidad, " 5, " .....	1		"

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" 1c. red-brown, .....	7s. 6p. "
" 4c. light-blue, .....	4s. 6p. "
" 4c. dark-blue, .....	5s. 6p. "
" 4c. blue, "Chiff's Encad's" .....	7s. 6p. "
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# THE STAMP JOURNAL.

FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

VOL. IV.

NEW-YORK, SEPT., 1878.

No. 45

## Philatelic Advice.

From the private letter of a correspondent, we extract the following.

"I have ceased to be a stamp-collector, and have disposed of my collection,—nothing that amounted to anything, however; but I was disgusted with forever paying out cash and then never getting anything. I collected from the time the Centennial was in blast—the stamps that I saw in the Government building started me. I thought it was going to be an endless source of delight to me, but it has all ended. The first year I collected I made many blunders in the way of pasting stamps down solid, cutting the stamped impression out of envelopes, etc., etc. But after I corresponded with you I saw what a jack I had been. Then I learned how and what to collect. But the 'stamps' didn't fall upon good ground."

What an oft repeated tale is this: spending money; pursuing no method; beginning wrong; meeting with failure; becoming disgusted, and then giving up!

Success in any sphere, as well as with any hobby is like traveling over a road that has been left to take care of itself. One is shaken in his bones by the deep ruts; or falls into pit-holes; or sinks knee-deep into mud; or risks his neck in crossing dilapidated bridges. One may be faint-hearted and turn back. One may expect just these annoyances and accidents, be bold to push on, and reach one's destination. The experience gained forms the subject of many a pleasant discourse. One may not care to repeat it, but one would not forego it, even for the jolts and jars it occasioned.

So with the stamp-collector, if not blessed with a long purse, if not stocked with patience, if compelled to pursue his hobby in isolation. And yet it is the trials and troubles the collector meets, the mistakes he makes, the trying to do the most with the least, that really gives a zest to Philately. It is the patient plodding that tells the best. We venture to say that if an absolutely complete collection of everything in the postal line, not omitting the minutest variety—in a word possessing everything that had ever been proposed, or submitted, or conceived, or adopted by every country, could at any one time, be bought by an individual, or given to him, that he would soon lose all interest in it.

But to the point. Great wealth and great facilities are not necessary to the collector. A cat-

alogue, a blank book and a few shillings, and one or two business friends or liberal amateurs who can help him occasionally, and a beginning can be made. A suitable priced catalogue can be purchased from Mr. Mason or Mr. Bechtel, for 25c., for the cost of postage from Messrs. Ridpath or for a mere nominal sum from Messrs. Gibbons & Co., or the other foreign dealers whose names appear in the JOURNAL.

If the beginner has determined to content himself with the simple normal issues of a country, and has no intention of going in to the varieties of paper, watermark and other details forming what is called the French School, he will find the imperial album of Stanley Gibbons' most appropriate in every respect. If on the other hand he has no settled plan, or no extensive means of acquisition, an ordinary scrap-book is best suited to him. With the catalogue before him he can tell just what space to allot to each country. Of course his own taste can decide this. Another method, adopted by the writer, but which it is best not to follow until any single series of stamps is complete, is the employment of fine French pearl-grey drawing paper (the English being too heavy) cut into sheets 10x11 with an inner ruled frame 8x9. One sheet we devote to one issue, and for any country we give as many sheets as there are complete emissions. But this is a subject for the advanced collector.

The next point for the beginner to decide is whether he shall collect canceled or uncanceled specimens. This is really a matter of taste. The argument that only canceled stamps should be collected because they bear on their face evidence that they served for the purpose for which they were intended, is a fallacious one, for the simple reason that, to be consistent, it must include the envelope also! And again, nearly all the counterfeits sold are canceled, to give them an appearance of plausibility. On the score of cheapness, canceled stamps as a rule, are preferable. If canceled specimens are decided upon, the collector should not make the mistake of having the lower values uncanceled. Unused stamps have many claims in their favor, and we believe that many collectors are changing their canceled specimens for new ones. There are instances where it is almost impossible to get an unused specimen of a certain stamp. But as the collector will necessarily be a long time before reaching such a point, he need not concern himself with it in making a choice.

Another point to be insisted upon is that none



but clean and perfect specimens be accepted. A torn or dirty stamp will mar a whole page. It is just as easy, in making purchases, to insist that none but perfect specimens be given, as it is to take everything that is offered. There are dealers with whom the practice of selling good specimens is a matter of principle; and there are other dealers, notably those in this city, with the exception of Mr. Bogert and Mr. Bechtel, who will pick out the worst specimens they have unless the buyer is permitted to make his own selection.

To prepare the stamps for the book or page or special album, remove the paper to which the stamps adhere, in the case of canceled specimens, but do not wash off the gum. This may appear a trifle, but the collector will soon find out that in many cases the gum is the only test of the distinction between originals and reprints. It is of course needless to state that the perforations should not be cut off, or that the stamps should not be trimmed too closely to the edges of the design. Neither should the stamps be gummed to the page. If from any cause it is necessary to remove the specimens, the collector runs the risk of destroying the stamp or of injuring it. The method adopted by the best collectors is a hinge made from very thin gummed paper and applied to the stamp so that the edge of the hinge lies along the upper edge of the stamp.

The best material to procure for hingeing is very thin foreign letter paper; gum this over on one side; when dry, moisten along one edge, fasten the stamps to the moistened part, trim the edges of the paper, fold it backward, when it is ready to be applied to the page, or better still, to a mount of thin card-board, a trifle larger than the stamp. The latter plan is employed by the principal amateurs. These card-mounts are prepared by gumming a square piece of the thin paper by the edges to the back of the mount. A little dot of gum in the centre of the square will suffice to fasten the stamp so mounted, to the page. In either case the advantage becomes apparent if a specimen is to be removed, or a page to be replaced. A moistened brush will detach the stamp, a thin knife, the mount, and neither page nor mount will be injured. Nothing now remains but to arrange specimens as the collector may choose.

In collecting stamped envelopes, postal cards, and wrappers, under no circumstance should the stamped impression be cut out. If from no other than a pecuniary point of view this fact should not be lost sight of. If the collector be troubled as to how they shall be preserved, let him wait until some plan is presented. In the meantime they should be kept in envelopes. At some other time we shall be pleased to detail our plan for mounting envelopes, cards, and wrappers—a plan which has found favor among the principal amateurs, as being the most suitable and most practicable plan yet devised.

### The Sterling Sale.

The following are the principal prices realized at this sale:

Lot 5.	5c. red, reprint New Haven	\$3.75
" 65,	set newspaper stamps	60.00
" 142,	City Despatch Post	6.00
" 143,	Jenkins	5.00
" 145,	D. O. Blood & Co.,	5.50
" 152,	" "	2.10
" 185,	Louisiana Revenues, 2	5.20
" 234,	\$20 Conveyance, 2,	2.00
" 241,	\$200 Revenue,	7.00
" 260-62,	set Proprietary, 50c. \$1.00	
	\$5.00	4.50
" 278,	Chicago Match Co.	2.00
" 279,	Geo. Farr & Co.,	1.25
" 298,	Henning & Bonhack	1.50
" 302,	Pierce Match Co.,	3.25
" 343,	T. Kensett & Co.,	3.00
" 355,	Mercado & Seully	3.80
" 384,	lot License	5.40
" 385,	" "	6.12
" 386,	" "	3.96
" 387,	" "	3.60
" 394-95,	" "	3.52
" 419,	1853, used envelope	15.00
" 429,	set 1860. 4c.	5.00
" 460,	9 varieties, War	6.75
" 470,	8 " "	1.36
" 471,	8 " "	3.60
" 475,	2 " "	2.20
" 481-493,	printed envelopes, 1c. each.	

The sale realized \$453.40.

One good has resulted from this sale, namely to show collectors what extravagant prices they have been paying certain dealers for specimens of U. S. Proprieties. \$10, \$15, \$20, they considered moderate prices for specimens of the rarer varieties; but now the harvest of these dealers is over, and they will, perforce, content themselves with prices less extravagant and more reasonable; or else, as one expressed himself, be compelled to give up the sale of these proprietaries, rather than give collectors the benefit of low prices.

### The Collector's Catalogue.

There are so many Catalogues of Stamps, Descriptive, Priced and otherwise that the publication of one in the STAMP JOURNAL may be considered at first glance a superfluity. But as a Catalogue, satisfactory in every respect, has never yet been published, although Mr. Pemberton attempted it and did publish one part of a Catalogue which could be considered almost perfect, we shall attempt to make good the necessity.

American catalogues are simply a list of the normal values of the issues of their respective countries. There is no attempt to include the varieties of perforated and unperforated stamps, the absence or presence of watermark, the errors, the counterfeits, and the other details necessary for a systematic classification. The catalogue of M. Moens is the nearest approach to what a catalogue should be, and yet it leaves out many important points. A knowledge of French is necessary to understand this catalogue, and that knowledge many American and English Collectors do not possess.



Of course many collectors content themselves with a single specimen of each value of a series, and ignore the changes which have been officially made in the printing or preparation of stamps. To them it is all one whether the stamp be perforated or unperforated, water-marked or on plain paper. They forget that these changes have an official origin, either from expediency, or economy, and that due attention to them is necessary for any one who aims to possess a knowledge of the workings of the postal administrations throughout the world.

We cannot take up our space now to repeat the many arguments in favor of a due regard for the varieties of stamps. Suffice it to say that the leading amateurs recognize the fact, and that with them every variety has some special significance.

In the COLLECTOR'S CATALOGUE we shall aim to include every point of interest in connection with the study of Philately. We shall avail ourselves of every piece of information we have acquired from whatever source, and hope that the CATALOGUE will be of value to the beginner and of service to the amateur. One innovation we will introduce will be the ruling prices or values of the specimens, taken from the leading catalogues. In the first column on the right-hand side are the prices for uncanceled stamps; the second column, the prices for used stamps. Two lists of the stamps will be given; one, the normal issue, for the convenience of the beginner who, at the start will need rather to know the simple values than the varieties; the second list will go into details.

We expect that many errors will creep into this catalogue, as we go along. We will feel under obligations, therefore, if our readers will scan the catalogue closely and inform us of every error or omission they may detect. We also ask them to anticipate us by sending us information on any point which may prove of interest.

In conclusion we desire to say that the work is by no means an original one except in its design, and that much of it has already been published at different times. If no acknowledgement be given for our data, it is not from the desire to refuse credit to any of our co-workers, but simply to avoid confusion and save time.

### The Collector's Catalogue.

#### I. ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Rectangular, type-set, colored impression on plain white paper. perforated 14.

TYPE—Large numeral of value in centre on ground of net-work; "Postes" above, "Centimes" below, in colored capitals. A band of color surrounds the design.

AUGUST, 1870.

1 c., olive	3	2
2 c., brown	2	2
4 c., grey	2	2

10 c., bistre	3	2
20 c., blue	5	2

JANUARY, 1871.  
(Completing the Issue.)

5 c., green	3	3
25 c., deep-brown	5	6

#### VARIETIES.

Two distinct series differing in the net-work may be made: one, with the points of the net turned upward; the other with the points turned downward showing that the stamps were printed first as to the net-work, and that afterwards the inscriptions were added. A turning of the sheet before receiving the inscriptions would of course account for the second variety. Varieties are also found in the color and in the differences of the type.

#### Nets with points up.

1. 1 c., olive green	8. 10 c., olive
2. " pale olive	9. " golden brown
3. 2 c., claret	10. " bistre
4. " deep warm brown	11. 20 c., dark blue
5. 4 c., grey	12. " bright blue
6. 5 c., yellow green	13. 25 c., dark brown
7. " bright green	14. " clear brown

#### Net with points down.

15. 1 c., olive	25	15
16. 2 c., claret	10	5
17. 4 c., grey	10	5
18. 5 c., bright green	25	15
19. 10 c., cinnamon	15	10
20. 20 c., blue.	25	15
21. 25 c., dark brown	20	10

POST CARD, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Plain card, type-set, "Carte de Correspondance, à M," place for stamp, and four dotted lines with "Lieu de destination," on the last and black line below. "Demeure du destinataire, si elle peut être indiquée avec certitude," with dotted line after. Broad black line below all, with paragraphs (1 and 2) of instructions below.

(No value), black on buff 25 20

#### VARIETIES.

There are three in number, A, B and C, which differ in size and position of lettering, and also in color, quality, and size of card, as follows:

A. CARTE DE CORRESPONDANCE, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length
B. " " " $3\frac{1}{8}$ " "
C. " " " $3\frac{1}{8}$ " "

A. } TIMBRE large; full stop after it in square  
B. } of plain lines.

C. " small; no stop, in oblong of dots.

A. Paragraph (1), et pré | cision. (2) pour les | Communications.

B. " (1), et | précision, (2) pour | les.

C. " (1), pré | cision, (2) pour des | Communications.

21. A Black on buff,	size $6\frac{3}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches,
22. B " on pale buff,	" $6\frac{7}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$ "
23. C " on brown,	" $6\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$ "

REMARKS:—The design (of the stamps) is hardly worthy of such a name. The sheets are made in this way: a sheet of paper is covered by a net-work of fine lines; the broad bands



of color are printed across and vertically, the squares so formed being afterwards filled by the words "postes" and "centimes," with the numeral of value in the centre. As these stamps were co-existent with the occupation of French territory it is not surprising that many varying editions took place; it has been impossible to identify one-half of these for the purpose of cataloguing, but in calling attention to the following points, it is with the thought that their elucidation and arrangement would prove an ample field to any one desirous of studying the adhesives of the Post office of the German army in France. The name *Alsace and Lorraine* does not cover the provinces in which the stamps were used, as was stated above, and in this view the name is not strictly accurate. The differing points are:

- a. The space occupied by "postes."
- b. Its nearness or distance from the side lines.
- c. The space occupied by "centimes."
- d. Its nearness or distance from the side lines.
- e. The central numerals in relation to the word "postes."
- f. The same in relation to "centimes."

As there are such numerous varieties, it would be well that a specimen of 10 c., which shows the figure 1 to left of the letter O above and others which show the same figure to the right or exactly under, are essential to any collection which aims at illustrating the variation of a series. In like manner there are two notable varieties of the 20 c.; the one has the figure 2 not in line with the "P" of "postes" above it; in the other the figure 2 is more to the left, and consequently in line with the letter "P." Varieties do not occur on the same sheet, so that these differences point to distinct printings, and it is quite in the power of any painstaking collector to identify them all in the course of a few months. The differences in the colors of the net are very appreciable. In the darker shades it is frequently of a different tint from the impression, and in these copies in which it is indistinct, the difference between the color of the net and the impression is even more patent, some 10 c. showing a pale yellow net to a brownish frame, whilst others appear quite devoid of net.

### The Postage Stamp Department.

**Belgium.**—Another official card is in use, says *Le T. P.*, for the "Minister of Finances."

**Chili.**—In the July "Guia" appears the announcement of a new 50c., having the word "Centavos" above the value instead of traversing the stamp. The color is *violet*.

**Egypt.**—The *Union* states that a new series would appear the 1st September.

**Great Britain.**—Mr. Philbrick announces to *Le T. P.* that a 1 d. wrapper, 10 sh. and 1 pound stamps are about to appear

**New Zealand.**—A new 2 sh. and 5 sh. were announced to appear on the 1st July last.

**Orange.**—Messrs. Ridpath & Co., inform us of a 4 d., *blue* to take the place of the provisional 4 d. A 5 sh. stamp is announced.

**Panama.**—The *Monthly Stamp Circular* publishes the following:

We have received from our local correspondent a copy of decree No. 37 of 1878 (Feb. 9) which describes the stamps to be used by the State. It is as follows:

I. The design of the stamps to be used for the postal service will be as follows:

In the centre a scene representing the Isthmus of Panama within an oval. The National shield in four angles of the stamps, in whose upper part will be engraved a condor with the motto, "Estados Unidos de Columbia." In the lower part, around the oval, "Estados Soberano de Panama," and lower down, in a straight line, the value in letters will be given.

II. Consulting the best advantages for the good of the service, four classes of stamps will be struck in distinct colors, and of the sizes mentioned below:

The *yellow* ones, whose value will be 50 centavos, will be three centimetres long and two and one-half wide.

The *green, blue, and red* ones, whose respective values will be five, ten, and twenty centavos will only measure two and one-half centimetres long and two wide.

III. The stamps referred to in this decree will be ordered abroad in the nearest place possible, and as soon as they are received, the decree regulating the postal service of the State will be issued, etc.

We are informed that on the 13th July the stamps were in the Panama office, but are not yet sold to the public. They were lithographed in Bogota, and are not perforated.

**Persia.**—The 2 shahi current series is printed in *blue*.

**Switzerland.**—In addition to the *timbres-axe* stamps mentioned in the August JOURNAL, the following values are in circulation, same types and colors:

2 c.,      20 c.,      500 c.

### The International Congress.\*

MEETING OF 26TH JULY.

(Continuation.)

M. Schmidt de Wilde presented in the name of M. Meyer of Copenhagen, four Sud Fionie railway stamps, and a 20 ore blue Est de Jutland railway stamps.

Dr. Le Grand, in the name of M. Ysasi, showed an envelope of the Marine administration of the Philippines, received in June last at Madrid, which bore the stamps "Correos Oficial" of 1855, and were thought to have been suppressed.

M. Diena showed some envelopes which had passed through the mails, bearing false stamps of Lombardie and the Roman States, or with fiscal stamps of Lombardie. He finished with some

\*Translated particularly for the benefit of Mr. Trifet, who is too lazy to make his own translation, and not honest enough to give us credit for taking ours.



envelopes with the Swiss Cantonal stamps.

The examination of the questions of the Second Section was resumed. The 1d. english, V. R., was considered a stamp prepared, but not placed in use. The Congress expressed the desire of obtaining some official information on this stamp. The railway stamps of England were considered authentic, and their uses explained.

**STAMPS OF MAURITIUS.**—Dr. Le Grand finished the *resumé* of the work of M. Evans. The latter insisted on only certain points which appeared to him to merit researches.

The stamps "Britannia" sent from England for the first time at the end of 1848, were in three colors and without indication of value, *red brown*, *green*, *violet*. At first engraved for Mauritius, they were afterwards adopted for the Islands of Barbados and Trinidad, but they were not immediately employed; in October 1853, the application of the words "four pence" on the *green* stamps was prescribed, but their use did not commence before April, 1854, perhaps before the 30th July, 1855. The *vermilion* stamp appears to have been issued for the value of 6 pence, while the *blue* served as 1 shilling; but in September, 1859 stamps were sent with the value and color respectively reversed. M. Pearson Hill proposed to employ them as such, with a *magenta* stamp (value not indicated) for that of 9 pence.

The stamps of 1 sh. *green*, and 6p. *lilac* were sent in May, 1860, to assimilate the colors to those of the home country. In September, 1860; the stamps of 1 sh. *deep green*, and 6 p. *ardorie* were sent as a six-month's supply, while awaiting the new stamps of the same value which M. De la Rue was to deliver.

The *magenta* stamp was employed as 1d. in November 1862, and during a very little while.

The first consignment of stamps from M. De la Rue was in January, 1860, and comprised the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 9d. In July, 1861, the envelopes of 6d. and 9d. were sent at the same time as the 6d. and 1 sh. stamps. The stamps were not in the proper colors, *lilac* and *green*. They were replaced the following month. Mr. Evans thinks that the faulty stamps were 6d. *green* and 1 sh. *yellow-brown*. On the demand of the Director of Posts, the 6d. and 1 sh. envelopes were made in large size, on two papers; but it was found that the size was too large for use, and a second lot was not made.

The author terminates by the list of dates of the emissions; in a letter which accompanied the work, he spoke of the *magenta* stamp with surcharge "eight pence;" he noted two samples of it, but declared that he could find no information on the point.

The Congress voted thanks to Mr. Evans for the numerous researches necessary for his memoir.

The Congress decided that the perforated stamps of Western Australia served for official correspondence.

Among the "service" stamps of South Australia, M. Auns cited a *blue* stamp with surcharge "3 pence", *red*, and the two letters M. R. in *red*, M. Schmidt de Wilde terminated with some information on the coupon stamp of Dresden express

company, which he considered as the only authentic one. He also admitted the card of the Berlin office, and said that the stamps of the other German office had no postal character.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30.

#### MEETING OF 28TH AUGUST.

M. Donatis took the chair at 8:30, no foreign member having announced his presence.

The minutes of the three sittings of 24, 25 and 26 July were adopted.

M. Schmidt de Wild read a letter from M. Hirsch of Berlin relating to a 4 pence triangular *black* of the Cape. This letter asserted that 300 copies of this stamp were specially printed and employed for eight days as a sign of mourning for the death of Prince Albert which happened in December, 1861. Most of the examples were not used. The correspondent had no doubt of the authenticity of his specimen.

Several members observed that the stamps of the Cape, like those of the most of the English colonies, were printed at London, that it had been suspected for a long time in Paris that the black stamps were only the blue stamps blackened by immersion in a sulphurous solution. However, the Congress declared that it could not decide without having seen the specimen, and particularly without having attempted the chemical tests necessary to restore the blue, although it might prove to be an essay printed in black.

M. Maury promised a note on "The transformation of the colors of stamps by means of chemical agents."

Dr. Le Grand in the name of M. Diena, showed some envelopes bearing perforated stamps of the fourth emission of Sardinia. The 10, 20 and 40 centimes are perforated 12, which appeared to be the official figure. These envelopes had the 5c. stamps unperforated, besides the 10c. perforated. This confirmed the opinion which prevails in Italy that the 5c. perforated was not of official origin. It had never been seen on letters.

The same member read a report on the project of "The preparation of a card of the colors used for the printing of stamps," proposed by the New York Society, and showed the impossibility of the plan such as it had been conceived. He proposed to replace it by a card of samples formed by the application of a certain member of cheap stamps, showing all the colors and the principal tints, suppressing the shades.

After some observations exchanged between MM. Auns, Maury and Dr. Le Grand, the rest of the discussion was postponed until the September meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:20.

### The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY WALTER LEE BROWN.

#### UNITED STATES.

Here are a few more proprietaries not as yet mentioned in the JOURNAL.

Match stamps on pink paper.

Ives, P. T., 1 cent, *blue*.

Medicine stamps on pink paper.

Jayne, Dr. D. & Son, (cut) 2 c. *black*.



Blow, W. T.,	1 c. <i>green</i> .
Kennedy, Dr.,	2 c. <i>green</i> .
Lyon M'g Co.,	2 c. <i>black</i> .
Mansfield, S. & Co.,	1 c. <i>blue</i> .
"	4 c. "

The Crittenton stamps are a little puzzling. We have,

On white fibred paper,  
1 and 2 c. *black*.

On pink paper,  
1 c. *blue* and 2 c. *black*.

On watermarked paper,  
1 c. *blue*.

Of the J. W. Campion & Co.'s stamps exist the following varieties:

White fibred paper,  
4 c. *black*, (cut and uncut).

White watermarked paper,  
4 c. *black*, (cut and uncut).

We notice also the following stamps on the new watermarked paper:

Match stamps.

Ives, P. T., 1 c. *blue*.

Leigh & Palmer, 1 c. *black*.

Medicine stamps,

Brown's Troches, 2 c. *green*.

Jayne, Dr. D. & Son, 1 c. *blue*.

Merchant's Oil, 2 c. *green*.

Weeks & Potter, 2 c. *red*.

On plain unwatermarked, unfibred paper exists the match stamp of

The J. G. Hotchkiss M. Co., 1 c. *green*.

Behold also a new medicine stamp:

Long vert. rect. Portrait in an oval inscribed "Green's August Flower. Boschee's German Syrup." Below "and Ague Conqueror," above "G. G. Green, sole manufacturer of." Value at bottom. Perf. 12.

3 c. *black*, watermarked paper.

We now close with a few remarks upon the Centaur Liniment stamps, and give again the list found in the April no. of the JOURNAL.

"J. B. Rose & Co."

\* 1 c. *black* on white paper.

2 c. " " "

4 c. " " "

\* 1 c. " pink "

\* 2 c. " " "

\* 4 c. " " "

"The Centaur Company."

(?) 1 c. *black* on white paper.

2 c. " " "

(?) 1 c. " pink "

2 c. " " "

1 c. *carmine* on white paper.

(?) 2 c. " " "

1 c. " pink "

(?) 2 c. " " "

It is our opinion that the 1 c. stamps and all the stamps on pink paper were not adopted until after the firm name had been changed from "J. B. Rose & Co." to "The Centaur Company." If this is the case, then those stamps marked with a \* do not exist, and we do not believe they do. Consequently we should only have the two known values, the 2 and 4 cents, in *black* on the old white fibred paper.

Now as to those with "The Centaur Company."

In *black* on white paper we have seen the 2 cents, so we mark the 1 cent with a (?).

In *black* on pink paper we have seen also the 2 cents.

In *carmine* on white paper we have seen the 1 cent and in *carmine* on pink we have seen the same value. So it seems very probable that this is the way it stands. The 1 cent in *carmine* in both white and pink paper, and the 2 cents in *black* on white and pink. We have not as yet met with any on watermarked paper.

#### URUGUAY.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers, some official observations concerning the new revenue stamps for Uruguay. These notes can be relied upon, *Le Timbre Fiscal* to the contrary, notwithstanding. Our remarks in the May no. of the JOURNAL were partly correct and partly incorrect.

We gave the description as follows: "Long vert. rect. 22 mms. hor. by 46 mms. vert. In the centre the arms of Uruguay. At top "Republica Oriental Uruguay," at bottom the value. Rouletted. Very thin white paper, gummed. The frame work of the value in centesimos is always the same, but it is almost impossible to give a good idea of it by description. It may be said to form the first type. The frame work of the 1 peso 50 c. constitutes a second, and that of the other values in pesos a third type."

So far so good, and we see no reason to change the above general description. We chronicled the following values in *centesimos*: 0.10, 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75 *vermilion*, supplemented by the 0.05 c. in the July JOURNAL.

But this is not all, there yet remain 0.15, 0.40 and 0.80 centesimos, hitherto unmentioned. The March no. of *Le Timbre Fiscal* gives but the four values noted in our May no. The values in pesos which we stated as forming a third type should really be the second type.

We announced as existing (and *Le Timbre Fiscal* also), but *two* values, the 1 and 2 pesos, but gave a list of those that ought to exist, reasoning by analogy from the previous issue. Our supposition was correct, with one exception. Here are the true values, the type of all being the same (the second type) and the color *deep green*.

Pesos, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45.

Now as to the third type, (which we gave as the second) used for the values in *pesos* and *fractions*. The list we mentioned was perfectly correct. All of the same type (the third) and the color *blue*.

Pesos and centesimos, 1.50, 1.75, 2.50, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50, 4.75, 6.75, 7.50, 12.50, 18.75, 22.50, 37.50.

It will be seen therefore that we gave our second supposition correctly (vide the July no. of the JOURNAL) when we remarked:

"It is probable that the values in pesos are all in *green*, while in pesos and their fractions



their color is *blue*." The 9 pesos is absent from the May list, and we note also the additional values, 0.15, 0.40 and 0.80 centesimos. The question is therefore, whether these values are found also in the previous issue? In giving the description of the above stamps, particular note should be taken of the very fine letters and figures around the centre of each stamp. Our information concerning it reads: "The small pentographic lettering of the respective denominations around the arms is a novelty and difficult to do." This series of beautiful stamps is the work of the American Bank Note Co. of this city, to whom our thanks are due for the valuable information given in this article.

The stamps are on a par with other series of stamps made by the same company, for instance, the new Uruguay postage stamps, new revenues for Spain and the Sandwich Islands (see the Mar., 1877 no. of the JOURNAL), new Chilian postage (June, 1877 JOURNAL) and others, all fine specimens of the engraver's art.

### The French Society.

#### MEETING OF THE 1ST AUGUST.

M. Donatis presided.

Mr. Coolidge of Oxford, presented by Dr. Le Grand, was admitted as an Active Member.

M. Schmidt de Wilde showed a sheet of 120 stamps of Bremen, 5 grote, *black on red* which bore "Franco Marken" at top, in place of "Franco Marke." Only a few sheets had been drawn, the plate of which was immediately put aside as soon as a new one without fault had taken its place.

He also noted some Bremen stamps of a type slightly differing from those known, and which existed in three states: 1. Not perforated; 2. Pierced in arcs; 3. Perforated. These stamps were considered reprint. They were in sheets of 120 stamps, while the original sheets contained only 72 stamps.

A member arguing from this peculiarity, thought that the sheet with fault might be a *reimpression de fantaisie*.

M. Auns showed a fragment of envelope of Van Diemen's Land, having a stamp of 6 pence not perforated, with large figure in watermark. The post-mark showed the stamp was used the 9th July, 1858 a date consequently two years previous to the date given in the catalogues.

M. Schmidt de Wilde stated that the 10 bami Roumania is in *ultramarine*.

M. Djena showed the 10c. *green* of the Argentine Republic, perforated, printed on paper vergeured vertically.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

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